

TOKYO GAZETTE

A MONTHLY REPORT OF CURRENT POLICIES,
OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

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The material in the TOKYO GAZETTE is selected mainly from the *Weekly Report*, edited by the same Board. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of data presented in the *Report* are fully established. For the benefit of students of Japanese affairs, the TOKYO GAZETTE is endeavouring to maintain these qualities in the hope that its publication will eliminate unfortunate misunderstandings and thus contribute to world peace and international goodwill.

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AIMS OF THE GREATER EAST ASIAN WAR

—An Address Delivered before the Diet on February 16, 1942—

GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, PRIME MINISTER

AS has been already announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the Imperial Forces occupied Singapore yesterday, February 15. The army and navy authorities will make their report concerning the actual war situation. However, I am glad to state my views and conviction at this opportunity.

At the outset of the War, following the issuance of the gracious Imperial Rescript, our forces immediately crushed the main strength of the American and British fleets; and in eighteen days they brought Hongkong to submission; in twenty-six days they occupied Manila, and in seventy days they brought about the fall of Singapore. Thus the important bases of the United States and Britain for their encroachment on East Asia for many years past have all fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces. Such strategic points as Borneo, Celebes and New Britain also have all been occupied by our forces, and, moreover, the main body of the Dutch East-Indies fleet has been annihilated. The Imperial Army and Navy are now carrying out operations in a vast area, whose scale is unparalleled in the history of mankind.

These brilliant victories are solely due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor under which the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are bravely and energetically carrying on their campaign. To the spirits of those who have offered their lives for the defence of the Empire, with no concern for their homes and their own lives; to those officers and men who are sick or wounded in remote strange lands; to those who are strenuously fighting on land and sea and in the air by defying extraordinary difficulties and dangers; and to those fellow countrymen who have sent their husbands, sons and brothers to the front enabling the latter to exert themselves without worry and who are looking after their homes or helping them and are doing their best in the service on the home front by enduring all difficulties—to all of them I wish to express my profound appreciation.

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issue of Asahi Shinbun

As I have already stated on various occasions, the objective of the War of Greater East Asia originates essentially in the great ideal which inspired the founding of our Empire. It aims at securely establishing a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity on moral principles, with our Empire as its nucleus, by making each country and people in Greater East Asia to have its proper place. It is completely different in its essential character from the attitude of the United States and Britain toward East Asia.

Singapore and other strategic points, which have hitherto been the bases of the United States and Britain for the invasion and domination of East Asia, are reviving with boundless hope and glory as bases for the construction of the new order and defence for the peoples of Greater East Asia. Hongkong, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula are already starting on the road for this new construction with steady strides.

On this epochal occasion I wish to reiterate once more the real intentions of Japan to the peoples and countries concerned.

The Imperial forces are successfully carrying out offensive operations in the region of Burma also, with its strategic points falling one after another into their hands. But the true intention of Japan in marching into Burma is to crush British military bases as well as to cut off the route for American and British aid to the Chiang Kai-shek régime; it is farthest from the thought of Japan to regard the Burmese people as her enemy. Therefore, if the Burmese people take full cognizance of the actual situation of Britain, which has exposed its utter inability, and offer to cooperate with Japan by shaking off the shackles of the British rule of many years past, Japan will gladly extend them her positive cooperation for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese, the long-cherished aspiration of the Burmese people.

It is a golden opportunity for India having, as she does, several thousand years of history and splendid cultural tradition, to rid herself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere. Japan expects that India will restore her proper status as India for the Indians and she will not stint herself in extending assistance to the patriotic efforts of the Indians. Should India fail to awaken to her mission forgetting her history and tradition, and continue as before to be beguiled by the British cajolery and manipulation and act at

their beck and call, I can not but fear that an opportunity for the renaissance of the Indian people would be forever lost.

As regards the Dutch forces which continue to resist us by co-operating with the United States and Britain, Japan will completely crush them. However, if the Indonesian people understand our real intentions and cooperate with us for the construction of Greater East Asia, we will respect their desire and tradition and emancipate them from the despotic rule of the refugee Dutch government, which is a mere puppet of the United States and Britain, and make their present region a land of contentment for the Indonesian people.

Australia and New Zealand also should avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain which are not worth any dependence. Whether the peoples of these regions will or will not enjoy happiness and welfare depends entirely upon whether or not their governments understand the real intentions of Japan and take a fair and just attitude. How Britain has used and treated the officers and men of the Australian and New Zealand forces in Europe, in Hongkong and again in the Malay Peninsula must be fully known to the peoples of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

Let us now turn to China. By the fall of Singapore a corner of the anti-Japanese encircling front, of which the United States and Britain, have boasted so much, has collapsed and with the irresistible advance of the Imperial forces the so-called Burma Route is doomed to be cut off shortly. As a consequence, the Chiang Kai-shek régime is on the verge of becoming isolated and helpless and Japan intends resolutely to deal a finishing blow to that régime. But as I have repeatedly said, the attitude of Japan toward the people of China is that of regarding them as our brothers. Japan intends to carry on the construction of Greater East Asia in collaboration with the people of China. It is, therefore, to be sincerely regretted that, having been misled by some bigoted leaders, the Chinese people still remain in a miserable plight at this glorious time of the rise of Greater East Asia.

As regards South American and other neutral countries, it is my firm belief that they will understand our real intentions and will not commit the folly of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire under the pressure of the United States and Britain.

I wish to take this opportunity to express, together with our people, my profound appreciation to our Allied countries of their coopera-

tion and good-will extended to us. It is a source of real gratification that Manchoukuo, the National Government of the Republic of China, Thailand and French Indo-China, sharing always joys and trials with Japan, are going forward with Japan toward the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere.

It is truly impressive that Germany and Italy and other European Allies of ours are achieving brilliant victories in close cooperation with Japan and are putting forth their efforts for the construction of a new world order. I wish to pay my heartfelt respect for their brave and strenuous efforts and earnestly wish them further to exploit their war successes.

Singapore has now fallen. But this means that it marks the completion of only the first stage in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. There should be no relaxation of morale, nor undue elation over the victory, on the part of our people. The War remains to be fought hereafter. With the recent great victory as a turning point, Japan will make her cooperation with her Allies still closer and carry on vigorous military operations, thereby dealing a crushing blow to the United States and Britain and their satellites.

Having received the report of the fall of Singapore, I, together with the rest of the nation, whole-heartedly congratulate the Imperial forces on their victories and at the same time, solemnly pledge, in unison with all the people and with a renewed cognizance of the situation as well as a renewed determination, to attain the objective of the War by devoting the total strength of the nation to that end, so as to set the mind of His Imperial Majesty at rest.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COST-TAKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

BOARD OF PLANNING

THE draft principles governing cost-taking in manufacturing industries, recently made public by the Government, lay down the formula of estimating costs based upon the ordinances controlling and regulating commodity prices, corporation finance and accounting, and inspection of munition plants, which have been promulgated pursuant to the National General Mobilization Law. The operation of these new principles is not only effective in armament factories but also in industries in general, in order that all cost-taking may be standardized under a single unified system. The primary object for the adoption of these definite forms is to ascertain the accurate expenses incurred in all production plants so as to serve as the ground-work for determining the just and fair prices of articles and as a means of increasing the output—steps which are essential for the formation and smooth conduct of highly organized national defence economy.

For the successful prosecution of the price policy in wartime planned economy, it is particularly important to fix prices at their proper levels on the basis of an exact cost-taking either in the case where official prices are established or where the pool-price system is adopted. And this is significantly necessary in regard to the purchasing of war-supplies. Since, however, not all industries are in a position readily to furnish complete data required for such a method of cost-taking, there is no other alternative than to implement the formula worked out by the Government.

As has been mentioned, cost-taking is conducive to the increase of productive efficiency, which is the most essential factor relating to wartime planned economy. In this connection, it is important to note that an increase in out-turn skill means more than a corresponding rise in individual fitness; in fact, it denotes the growth of industrial efficiency. For this purpose too cost-taking is indispensable. Hence, the Government has drafted the principles of cost-taking to regulate manufacturing enterprises. These fundamentals

were originally framed by the Board of Planning along the lines suggested by the "General Rules of Cost-Taking in Manufacturing Industries," prepared by the Commission for Supervision of Control of Financial Affairs created within the Department of Commerce and Industry, and by similar innovations incorporated by the Army and Navy. The entire scheme was subjected to further studies in the light of actual experiences gained by the two services as well as by business interests, and finally approved in the present shape, in July, by an expert committee of the Board of Planning.

The principles delineate the general rules of assessing costs and important details for practical application in accordance with the category and scale of industries now under preparation. Moreover, cost-taking to be of value must be precise and should be of norm easily accessible to comparative study. For this reason, it is required that, under the new provisions, it be made uniform *vis-à-vis* the category and scope of industries. Again, under these regulations, the cost means the actual defrayment substantiable by books and other documentary evidences, while calculation by estimates may be permissible for handiness in reckoning cost factors or in allocating indirect expenses.

The salient points of the principles concern the accounting of cost factors and of outlays of different departments of enterprises, and the distribution of the cost mainly on manufactures, in addition to measures patterned for facilitating accounting and book-keeping.

With regard to the accounting of cost factors, rules are given outlining (1) the scope of the cost, or in other words, as to which expenses may be, or may not be recognized as expenditures, (2) the classification of factors of the cost, and (3) the methods of calculating the various factors of the cost.

The scope of the cost is indicated by prescribing and enumerating the items having no relation whatsoever with cost-making, with activities of production or with the mode of delivery of goods which form the subject matter of an enterprise, and expenses incidental in nature and as such to be shown as losses, as well as expenses, which, though making up the cost, are for the sake of convenience included in the profit schedule.

The outlay is divided into two main heads: (1) manufacturing cost, including expenditures for materials, service and labour, and miscellaneous expenses, and (2) the cost for general management,

comprising salaries, wages, and welfare disbursements, and the marketing cost.

As for the technique of finding out cost, the volume and price of consumption of the cost factors should, as has already been pointed out, be tabled as they actually stand, and the methods of their calculation are fixed for each case. For instance, the cost of materials should be figured out in the manner described in the sections entitled "Calculation of the Volume of Consumption of Materials," and "Calculation of the Consumption Price of Materials." Similarly, the procedure of calculating the cost of labour and service is set forth in the section called "Calculation of Consumption Wages."

In respect of expenditures, the writing-off of assets in particular, two methods of tabulation are recognized; namely, (a) the writing-off of a stated amount and (b) that at a specified rate. According to the former, deduction is made of the existing value, say of the equipment, from the cost and, then, the remaining value is divided by the number of years of its use. The result obtained is the amount to be written off each year. This method has the merit of being simple besides being relatively fair, and is on that score acknowledged as the regular orderly arrangement. According to the latter method, the amount to be cancelled for the first year is obtained by multiplying the cost by the stated rate, and that for the second year by multiplying the cost as written off in the preceding year by the same rate, and so on.

Another feature of the new system is that it gives prominence to the accounting of departmental expenses with a view to ensuring correctness in cost-taking and in augmenting business efficiency by making clear the responsibilities of those having charge of each department. Rules are prescribed for the creation of departments, the charging to each department of the cost factors, and the allotment of auxiliary departmental expenses to the manufacturing department.

As for the parcelling out of the incidence of the cost to manufactures, rules relating thereto are to be found in the chapter dealing with the methods of cost-taking, but, for the estimating of the cost in its manifold aspects, there are two separate provisions in terms of the processes of production, namely, the individual cost-taking, and the comprehensive cost-taking. The latter method is sub-divided

into simple comprehensive cost-taking, comprehensive cost-taking by processes of manufacture and comprehensive cost-taking by categories of goods, rules being laid down for each of the different classifications.

In the individual cost-taking, the production is classified and controlled according to the specifications, and the collective computation of amounts of consumption for the cost factors is made for each specification. This is particularly suited for dealing with industries turning out articles of great varieties, differing in types and standards, such as, the manufacture of machine tools.

The comprehensive cost-taking, on the other hand, computes the aggregate expenses for a given period extensively and divides into units the manufactures to verify the unit cost. This style of accounting is used in the case of mass production in which articles of the same kind are turned out in great numbers and in quick succession. The simple process comprehensive cost-taking is practised in industries producing supplies of the same kind in rotation by means of simple techniques, and the total manufacturing expenses for a definite period of accounting are worked out comprehensively, while the comprehensive cost-taking by manufacturing processes is applied to cases where production is carried on in several distinct stages or in different manufacturing departments. In such cases, the total defrayal for production is calculated by different treatments so as to find out the comprehensive cost for each process for a particular period. This method of cost-taking may profitably be used for the iron and steel works, petroleum refining, pottery, sugar refining, spinning and textile, and paper manufacturing.

The comprehensive cost-taking by categories of goods is employed where the form of production is such that manufactures of profuse varieties are released in succession through an operative chain. The specification is issued for each category of goods, on the basis of which the comprehensive cost-taking may be made for each category by the different stages of processing. This will give the cost of the manufactures by categories, and this method will be applicable to industries like the iron and steel, woolen and automobile.

The foregoing comprises the main points of the rules prescribed in the Principles Governing Cost-Taking for Manufacturing Industries. Since these rules are of a general character, they will have to be put into force in a manner conformable to the category, scale,

and form of production of diverse industries.

As the title indicates, the present draft principles of cost-taking govern manufacturing industries only; but they will be extended to cost-taking for the mining industry and general commercial enterprises.

Tokyo Gazette Information Series No. 1

WAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA

WHO STARTED IT?

In this pamphlet are presented facts of politico-economic developments in East Asia analysed against their historical background, by way of explaining how Japan has been dragged into the War of Greater East Asia in spite of all that she has done to avert the catastrophe.

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FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IN JAPAN

THIRD DIVISION, BOARD OF INFORMATION

EVEN in wartime when all the human and material resources of the nation are being mobilized for the sole purpose of ultimate victory, institutes of learning are performing all the more faithfully and energetically their essential functions of education. Students from overseas have, accordingly, been afforded opportunities to continue their studies and researches for the benefit not only of themselves and their countries but of humanity as a whole. To facilitate their work, school authorities as well as private cultural institutions are extending them guidance and assistance in all phases of student life. The Kokusai Gakuyu Kai (the International Students Institute) is one of such organizations highly approved and recommended by the authorities concerned. Below is given an account of how it came into being, how its activities are conducted and with what objective.

History of the Institute

The institute was organized in December 1935, subsidized by the Cultural Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs. It is a strictly non-commercial organization established solely, as the name implies, to cater to the needs and welfare of students from abroad.

In recent years students from every part of the world have evinced an increasingly serious interest in Japan's unique arts, traditions, history and sociological background. This country's rare civilization covering over 2600 years, coupled with her meteoric rise in world affairs, is largely responsible for attracting the attention of both the East and the West to these shores. Systematic research into some one or several of the many branches of Japanese culture is the object of the majority of individuals who come here for study from all over the world.

With the arrival of a constantly-increasing number of students from overseas there was felt the lack of an organization able to provide them with proper living facilities, and at the same time offer them direct guidance and effective assistance. And as the

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leader of East Asia, it fell to Japan to fill this gap.

Out of this need, therefore, rose the idea of the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai, which was founded in 1935, under the presidency of Prince Fumimaro Konoe. During its six years of existence the Institute has made exemplary progress and grown to such proportions that constant expansion has been necessitated. The student body, at the end of six years, numbered 280, representing the 22 countries of Thailand, Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, the Philippine Islands, Burma, the United States of America, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Germany, Italy, Hungary, France, Uruguay, Iraq, Columbia, Belgium, Poland and Britain. Thailand tops the list with 150 students of both sexes followed by 6 Burmans, 6 Indians and 5 Filipinos.

Since its establishment the Institute has helped numbers of students to study in Japan, to prepare themselves for entrance into various universities and technical colleges, to complete their training in laboratories and factories along the lines they have selected for major study, and to conduct unhampered research into practically every branch of the culture and art of this country.

Although the Institute has borne the title "International," the stress has always been laid upon the education of the future leaders of the Co-prosperity Sphere in East Asia. This is accounted for by the fact that the idea of establishing such an institution was contemplated, in the very beginning, by Mr. Yasukiti Yatabe who was then Japanese Minister to Thailand, and Mr. Goro Morisima, Chief of the Asia Section in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Yatabe's keen eyes and Morisima's broad vision focused on the importance of educating the young people of Thailand, and the idea of nurturing them in Japan was brought to realization years before the present Institute was formally established. This was gradually enlarged, and the plan embraced not only Thailand but all other races in the Co-prosperity Sphere.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asian War, the Institute has borne the greater responsibility of bringing up the future leaders of Asia, thereby contributing toward the realization of the high cause for which the war is being fought. Mr. Yatabe, present Managing Director of the Institute, visited Bangkok last autumn reaching there a couple of days before Japan's declaration of war, and among other things, successfully arranged for the exchange of students, an agree-

ment which will undoubtedly promote cultural relations between the two nations. He and his party are still in Saigon, where a similar agreement with Indo-China is being sought. It is hoped that agreements such as these will be concluded between all the peoples in Greater East Asia, and that the day will come in the very near future when many promising young students will cross freely the Southern China Seas to and from Japan.

Aims and Purposes

The primary objective of the Institute is to afford the necessary facilities, guidance and assistance to students from abroad who are desirous of receiving instruction in Japan. The Institute cherishes another ideal, however, which it considers of equal importance: that is, to further mutual understanding and friendly relation between Japan and other countries through the medium of education.

It goes without saying that every civilized nation should make its contribution to the advancement of human welfare and it is also incumbent upon every nation to participate in the cultural, educational and spiritual progress of mankind. An effective means toward accomplishing these ideals lies in the promotion of mutual understanding, which, in turn, cannot be better brought about than by the young people of different nationalities coming into direct contact with one another. With these ideals as a basis, the work of the Institute comprises, in the main, the following programme:

1. *Exchange students*: the Institute receives students from overseas to study in Japan, and also sends Japanese students abroad to study in accordance with the agreements made with the various Governments or other public or private institutions in foreign countries.
2. *Invited students*: the Institute offers foreign students opportunities to enter Japanese colleges and universities; it affords graduate students facilities for research and further study; and it furnishes fellowships to enable foreign students to pursue special lines of work.
3. *Scholarships*: the Institute grants scholarships to foreign students in Japan and to those desiring to come to Japan for study.
4. *Visiting students*: the Institute subsidises educational trips to Japan of parties of foreign students, and likewise sends groups of students abroad for short-term educational trips.

5. *Special students*: the Institute welcomes the requests of students from any part of the world for information, assistance, and counsel, placing at their disposal every facility the Institute has to offer and its entire staff.

International Students House

One of the main difficulties met by foreign students coming to Japan for the first time is the inability to find adequate living accommodation. To meet this situation, the Institute maintains in Tokyo, the Kokusai Gakuyu Kaikan (The International Students House) as a hostel for students from overseas, and this functions as the centre of Institute activities.

As the first important requirement for students from abroad is the acquisition of the Japanese language, the Kokusai Gakuyu Kaikan is staffed with an efficient faculty for teaching grammar, conversation, composition and calligraphy. Introductory lectures are given on Japanese culture and other allied subjects. Grammars and texts are also published, designed especially to meet their particular needs.

The staff of the International Students House undertakes to make all necessary arrangements for foreign students wishing to enter special schools; to publish various information and bulletins of student interest; to keep in touch with other cultural and educational organizations which may offer helpful opportunities, library facilities, or special activities; to arrange group sightseeing tours and educational visits to museums, exhibitions, etc; to hold student parties, meetings, and assemblies of a social nature so that the students from various countries may meet and know each other; and to render in every possible way the utmost cooperation in making foreign students comfortable and contented in their new milieu.

In addition to the International Students House, a special dormitory for women students is also maintained in Tokyo. The present women's dormitory being inadequate to meet the evergrowing demand the Institute is soon to purchase a larger house for this purpose.

The Institute is also willing to assist in finding suitable private homes for students who, for the purpose of studying Japanese life at first-hand, wish to live with Japanese families. Likewise, convenient

living quarters are found in cities and towns outside of Tokyo for those students whose research is of such a nature as to require their residence at a special cultural or industrial centre, and the students are put in contact with individuals or institutions competent to assist them.

Miho Villa

During the summer and winter vacation periods the students who so wish may remove to Miho Villa, which is the Institute's seaside house at Miho-no-Matubara, near the city of Simizu in Sizuoka Prefecture.

Miho Villa was established in the summer of 1938 as a summer retreat and although only four hours by train from Tokyo, is a cool and restful spot being close to the sea. The scenic view of sacred Mt. Huzi¹ towering high above the Izu and Hakone mountains beyond the bay make of Miho-no-Matubara a place of incomparable beauty—ocean and mountains harmonizing picturesquely with an extensive beach and luxuriant pine woods. This site was recently selected as one of the three "Most Beautiful Views in Japan."

Future of the Institute

Little explanation is necessary to bring out the point that cultural work such as the Institute is engaged in, particularly with its wide fields of activity, requires a long period of time and tireless promotion to realize its ideals. Although the Institute is yet in its infancy, the work done thus far has produced inspiring results and shown the most encouraging progress. Plans for the future, the attainment of new goals and constructive ideas for the advancement of the ideals are successfully materializing since the transfer of its supervision from the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Board of Information in 1940. Thus the Institute is fully prepared to meet the fast changing situation of Greater East Asia.

¹ Mt. Fuji.

THE 79TH SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

—Ministerial Addresses of January 21, 1942—

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER,
GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO

ON the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet recently, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant the most gracious Imperial Message; I have been deeply moved and filled with trepidation. In humble obedience to the Imperial Wishes, I intend together with you, gentlemen, to devote all my power to the performance of the duties and attain the object of the war, thereby setting the mind of His Majesty at rest.

It is indeed a matter for congratulation that, since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial forces have achieved brilliant victories wherever they went, carrying everything before them, and have already destroyed, in a short space of time, most of the enemy's strategic points in Greater East Asia. Pressure upon the Chungking régime, too, has been increasingly strengthened, while our defence in the North is secure and adamant. The power and prestige of our Empire is thus being enhanced both at home and abroad. This is solely attributable to the august virtue of His Majesty and for this we cannot but be profoundly impressed. To the loyal and brave officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy, who are winning these signal victories over a wide area by fighting with courage and vigour, overcoming all adverse elements, I wish to express my profound appreciation of and pay tribute to their fortitude and accomplishments. I wish also to tender my sincere respect to the spirits of those who have died in defence of the country, and extend my deep sympathy to their families as well as to the wounded officers and men.

What is essential in the War of Greater East Asia, which our Empire is now prosecuting, is to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and to bring the regions with important resources under our control, thereby augmenting our fighting strength and, in close cooperation with Germany and Italy, to extend increasingly vigorous

*Depression in Jan 22, 1942
issue of Asahi Shimbun*

military operations and to fight through until the United States and the British Empire are brought to their knees. The United States and the British Empire are, however, the countries which boast of their wealth and power as the greatest in the world, having for many years consolidated the foundation for their domination of the world. Even though they have suffered overwhelming defeats in the opening of the war, it is not difficult to imagine that they will stubbornly resist us and try to turn the tide of the war. We must, therefore, be prepared for difficulties of various sorts which may arise in the future and that the present war will become a protracted one. Accordingly, this war remains indeed to be fought hereafter. In order to fulfill the purpose of the war, the whole nation must persevere in whatever difficulties and tribulations that may confront them with a firm conviction of ultimate victory and thus serve the country. It is this very spirit of industry, of thrift, of reverence for valour, and of sacrifice for the State that is absolutely indispensable not only for overcoming the present crisis but also for assuring the future progress and prosperity of our Empire.

Japan is now vigorously proceeding with the great task of establishing the sphere of common prosperity of Greater East Asia, while prosecuting military operations on a most extensive and grand scale with the total strength of the nation. The basic policy of establishing the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere has its origin in the great ideal which guided the foundation of our Empire, its aim being to enable each country and people in that part of the world to have its proper place and demonstrate its inherent character and to secure thereby an order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on moral principles with Japan as its nucleus. Its establishment is to extend over a vast area and is to be realized through our cooperation with different peoples. The regions which will newly participate in this work of construction are those which, though abounding in various resources, have had the progress of their civilization greatly impeded due to the ruthless exploitation of the United States and Great Britain for the past hundred years.

By including these regions, our Empire intends to establish a lasting peace in Greater East Asia with a new conception which will mark a new epoch in the annals of mankind and to proceed to construct a new world order in conjunction with our Allies and friendly Powers in Europe. This is truly an unprecedentedly grand under-

taking, and its success is a condition prerequisite to leading our successes in armed combat to ultimate victory.

It is the intention of the Government that, in this construction, the areas essential for the defence of Greater East Asia shall be controlled and dealt with by Japan herself; with regard to other regions, appropriate measures will be taken as the war situation develops, in accordance with the traditions, cultures and other circumstances of their respective peoples.

The Imperial Army and Navy forces have already occupied Hongkong, secured the greater part of the Philippines, brought nearly all of the Malay Peninsula under their control and recently occupied strategic points of the Netherlands East Indies. Of these regions, Hongkong and the Malay Peninsula have for many years been the British possessions serving as bases for disturbing the peace of East Asia. Therefore, Japan not only will eradicate thoroughly the sources of such evil but will even convert these places into bulwarks for the defence of Greater East Asia. As regards the Philippines, if the peoples of those islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honour of independence. As for Burma, what Japan contemplates is not different from that relating to the Philippines.

With respect to the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, if they continue as at present their attitude of resisting Japan, we will show no mercy in crushing them. But, if their peoples come to understand Japan's intentions and express willingness to cooperate with us, we will not hesitate to extend them our assistance, with full understanding, for the benefit of their welfare and progress.

It is really regrettable that the Chungking régime is still continuing its meaningless resistance against us. Japan will thoroughly destroy that régime. I am firmly convinced, however, that it is high time that all of the four hundred millions of the Chinese people saw the great change in the world situation in its true light and joined in the glorious task of constructing the sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia by discarding once for all their time-old dependence upon the United States and Great Britain.

It is to be sincerely felicitated that the peoples of Manchoukuo, China under the Nanking Government, and Thailand, in unity with

us, are putting forth ceaseless efforts for the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere and that French Indo-China also is cooperating with us to the same end.

We are profoundly gratified that our Allies, especially Germany and Italy, are steadily winning victories in common with our Empire for the establishment of a new world order. We intend to strengthen further our solidarity with these allied Powers in military, diplomatic, economic and various other phases and go forth toward the attainment of the common purpose.

The constructive undertaking contemplated by our Empire will, in the early stages of war, be commenced under military administration, beginning with those which are essential for the prosecution of the war. Meanwhile preparations will be made for future construction on a large scale, and as the defence and maintenance of peace and order are firmly secured, the scope of civilian participation will be extended. In view of the fact that our plan of Greater East Asian construction is one that will determine the fortunes of the Empire for generations to come, it is necessary to perfect preparations to the fullest possible extent. The Government intend, therefore, to leave nothing to be desired in the formulation and execution of the plan, by mobilizing all the best minds and talents in Government and civilian circles and by securing their whole-hearted cooperation.

Considering such circumstances as I have stated, what is urgent for our country today is to devote our total strength to the purpose of further exploiting successes in armed combat, so as to bring the enemies to their knees, and, at the same time, to accelerate the strengthening of our power to prosecute the war, thereby ensuring our position for winning ultimate victory. It is the firm belief of the Government that various measures should also be concentrated on this purpose.

Consequently, the Government are desirous of establishing programmes in all branches of administration necessary for the war and of executing them speedily. For the purpose of maintaining and augmenting wartime productive capacity, the Government intend to concentrate, on priority basis, materials, labour, electric power, funds, etc. on superior and urgent enterprises, thereby effecting the maximum utilization of the existing equipment and, at the same time, to pay special attention to the expansion of production of important na-

tional defence industries. They also intend to leave no room for improvement in perfecting the wartime food policy in order to ensure the people's livelihood. In view of the fact that the most important problem at present is not an insufficiency of resources but rather the question of perfecting communication and transportation facilities, the Government desire to improve the means of communication and transportation by exerting special efforts to the construction of vessels.

Since the opening of the war, the scope of activities of our people has notably expanded with their responsibilities having steadily grown in importance. The improvement of the qualities of the people and an increase of population have accordingly become essential, not only for the prosecution of the war but also for the completion of various constructive enterprises. To this end, the Government intend to put forth utmost efforts for the renovation and reinvigoration of education in general and for the fundamental readjustment of the institutions and systems for people's health and medical treatment.

The Government have submitted the budgetary and legislative measures in accordance with what I have stated. I earnestly hope that you will speedily give your consent to them. In conclusion, I wish to express our deep appreciation of good-will shown to our country by our Allies and friendly Powers. I also wish to pay respect from the bottom of my heart to the genuine sentiment of patriotism demonstrated by all members of the nation, who, in a hearty cooperation with one another, are rendering their service to the State in their respective functions.

ADDRESS BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER,
MR. SHIGENORI TOGO

IT affords me great pleasure to address you at this time when the Imperial forces are achieving splendid results with American and British bases of aggression in East Asia crumbling one after another, and when the great task of bringing about the rise of East Asia is making a rapid progress.

First of all, I take this occasion to wish the gallant officers and men of the Imperial forces at the front further successes and good fortune in the field, and also to pay my sincere tribute to the spirits of those

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fallen in battle. I desire also to convey my respect and sympathy and best wishes to our fellow countrymen who are bearing untold hardships in the enemy countries or war zones.]

Notwithstanding invidious propaganda let loose by the enemy countries, the greater part of the world has come to understand the true circumstances which have compelled Japan to plunge into the War of Greater East Asia, which we—one hundred million strong with an iron will—are now vigorously prosecuting to a successful conclusion.

Needless to say, the emancipation or the rise of East Asia is not a thing that finds favour with the present leaders of America and Britain. But we are firmly convinced that, whether they like it or not, it is our historic mission to emancipate and develop East Asia and we are marching forward toward the realization of this great task. Justice is clearly on our side as has been demonstrated by the spectacular military achievements attained by our armed forces.

As was already explained at the previous session of the Diet, the War of Greater East Asia aims at the overthrow of American-British world domination established through egoism, exploitation and aggrandisement. It is a war for the liberation of the entire East Asia and for the construction of a new order throughout the world.

Consequently, the Government of Manchoukuo and the National Government of China have been actively cooperating with Japan from the very beginning, fully understanding our position in connection with the war, while French Indo-China has also been extending cooperation to us in various fields. Immediately after the outbreak of the present war, Thailand too, appreciating, as she did, its real significance, courageously decided to join forces with Japan in order to eradicate American and British influences, the root-cause of all evils in East Asia. On December 21, Thailand concluded a treaty of Alliance with Japan. The Japanese Government pay respect to the leaders of the Thai Government for their far-sighted policy and I can assure them Japan's full sympathy and support in their constructive efforts. In fact the cooperation between the two countries is now being increasingly strengthened.

Alignment of Japan, Germany and Italy is being further cemented, as you are already aware. Close cooperation between the three allied Powers is steadily taking definite form in military, diplomatic, economic and various other fields. However frantically America

and Britain may endeavour to alienate Japan, Germany and Italy and their allies, there is absolutely no room for such machinations. The iron solidarity of the Axis Powers is not to be compared with that of the so-called "Allies," to whose camp America and Britain have recruited those exiled Governments which exist only in name. Thus the cooperation of friendly nations is contributing materially to the prosecution of war, especially to the execution of Japan's policy in the southern regions.

The relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have since witnessed no change. Their relations are still regulated by the Neutrality Pact. The rumours of various kinds emanating as a result of the Soviet Union's conversations with America and Britain, should not have any effect at all upon the present relations between Japan and that country, which are regulated by the Neutrality Pact.

It is Japan's intention to maintain, as much as possible, cordial relations with all neutral Powers in South America and Europe. We are prepared to respect fully the position of South American countries, so long as they are not misled by American machinations and do not adopt a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Japan. The Japanese Government, however, are paying close attention to the Rio de Janeiro conference which is now in session. It is nothing but the Anglo-American design to dominate the whole world that Japan regards with hostility. America and Britain have not hesitated to sacrifice third countries for their own interests. Such cases are too many to be enumerated, as is well known throughout the world. Consequently, it cannot be imagined that any country should fall yet another victim to Anglo-American intrigues.

Japan harbours no enmity toward the people of the Netherlands East Indies. It was far from our thought, therefore, that the Netherlands East Indies should have become, to its own misfortune, a tool of America and Britain. However, now that America, Britain, the Netherlands and Chungking in collusion have turned the Netherlands East Indies into their military base, and the Netherlands East Indies itself has embarked upon a course of flagrant hostility, we have been compelled to commence armed operations against that country.

There still exist certain elements in Chungking who would rely upon America and Britain, but I believe the day is not far when they

too, reflecting on the common mission of the entire East Asia and recovering their true character, will come to cooperate in the construction of the new order in East Asia.

The object of the present war, namely, the establishment of a common prosperity sphere throughout Greater East Asia, traces its origin to the spirit which inspired the founding of our Empire and is based on the common destiny and mission of the peoples of East Asia. It is, therefore, quite natural that Japan should herself control such areas as are absolutely indispensable to the defence of East Asia. It would be proper, also, in the light of the great cause for which the present war is fought that the regions, which America and Britain have hitherto possessed, should be accorded each an appropriate status in conformity with the tradition, culture, etc. of its people.

It is self-evident that the present war, aiming, as it does, at the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere on the basis of such a cardinal conception, is essentially different from the so-called war of aggression. The fact that the leaders of America and Britain are trying to explain away this war in terms of aggression only shows that they have not yet advanced a single step from an ideology and method which conform with what they have hitherto done themselves. Again, Japan has never dreamed of a racial war, as accused of by enemy countries. Nor is there any necessity for Japan to undertake such warfare. Further, Japan is not prosecuting the war prompted by any narrow-minded and exclusive motive, nor does the idea of the Co-prosperity Sphere of East Asia possess any exclusive or exclusionist character. [Accordingly, it goes without saying that economic intercourse between that sphere and the countries outside will grow closer and closer with the progress of the construction of the said sphere.

In order to consummate the construction of the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere, which constitutes the object of the present war, our nation who takes leadership among the East Asiatic peoples, is called upon to elaborate a clear conception of the real meaning of co-prosperity, by broadening our mind and vision, and to take, in all domestic affairs, a positive attitude [befitting our supreme task as well as to meet fully the expectations of these peoples. Our responsibilities and obligations are thus being immensely multiplied.

It is my belief, therefore, that our nation, united as one, should

surmount every obstacle in our path and bring this glorious task to a successful conclusion, so that we may be worthy of the privilege to live under the gracious reign of His Imperial Majesty and to witness an unprecedented national development unrolling before us.

ADDRESS BY THE FINANCE MINISTER,
MR. OKINORI KAYA

I DEEM it a great honour to have been afforded this opportunity to explain the main features of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the 17th fiscal year of Syowa (1942-43) and express my views on the present situation of our national finance and economy. At the outset, I desire to give a brief sketch of the 1942-43 budget and of Supplementary Budget No. 1, which has been introduced to the Diet separately of the former.

In the first place, the estimated expenditure amounts to ¥6,231,000,000¹ in the main budget and to ¥2,462,000,000 in the supplementary budget, or ¥8,698,000,000 in all. As compared with the total budgetary estimates for the current fiscal year, which comprise the appropriations already authorized by the Diet and the supplementary budget estimates for the year-end which are to be introduced during this session of the Legislature, the main budget for the coming fiscal year represents an increase of ¥40,000,000.

In compiling the main budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year, we have duly taken into consideration the delicate situation with which we have been confronted, and have made provisions for such expenditures as are absolutely unavoidable for the execution of our national policy and for those which, regardless of changes in the situation, are required for the continuation of the projects already under way. Therefore, with the outbreak of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire, we have had to introduce a supplementary budget to meet the expenditures needed for the execution of urgent wartime measures. This supplementary budget has been prepared on priority basis whereby the Government's demands for materials, funds and services can be concentrated on the sole purpose of achieving the objective of the war. Consequently the amounts earmarked are not only absolutely necessary but also perfectly feasible with every possibility of speedily producing results.

Foremost among the items of new estimates on which special emphasis has been laid in drafting the main and supplementary figures for the 1942-43 fiscal year, are those connected with the projected expansion of productive capacity and maintenance of the low price policy. For instance, such estimates include a sum of ¥383,000,000 to cover anticipated increases in

¹ All budget figures herein are given in round numbers.

expenses needed for operating the measures aimed at stimulating coal production, the subsidies to be paid in respect of purchases of pig iron and other expenses. An estimated outlay of ¥274,000,000 is also included to cover investments to be made in other enterprises connected with the productive capacity of the nation.

Next come estimated expenses relating to the reorganization of agriculture, involving the organization of the Farm Equipment Corporation. Then there are those required for the reorganization of medium- and small-scale commerce and industry, those needed for assisting persons who change or discontinue their businesses, the estimated subsidies to be paid to make good the losses that may be incurred by the Chest for the People's Economic Regeneration and other expenses. These several items total ¥102,000,000.

Third, there are estimated expenses for measures pertaining to health and daily life of the people and the population problem. These items include the estimated subsidies and other expenses for encouraging increased production of rice and other staple foodstuffs and those required for the people's health insurance system and the organization of the Japan Medical Association, in addition to appropriations for medical supplies, execution of the housing policy, enforcing the People's Physical Strength Law and other expenses, aggregating ¥381,000,000.

In this connection mention must also be made of the special attention we have paid to the promotion of the people's health and the sustenance and stabilization of their daily life. Thus, in addition to the measures for which necessary expenses have been estimated as just stated, we are proposing revisions of the Taxation Law so as to double or triple the amounts of allowances to be made for family members needing support in assessing the income tax, while enlarging the scope of and increasing the amounts of temporary family allowances to be paid to government and public officials, with the object of protecting large families and contributing to the population policy as best as possible.

In the fourth place, as the estimated expenditure for the preservation of important materials, a sum of ¥10,000,000 is included to provide for the expenses required in facilitating the preservation of staple foodstuffs, those needed for the control of important supplies and other relevant defrayments.

In the fifth place, there comes the expenditure required for the military relief, for which a total of ¥135,000,000 is allotted in order to cover the expenses for increased assistance to soldiers' families, those for protecting wounded soldiers and their families, and financial aids to be given to the other activities for the military relief.

In the sixth place, there are estimated expenses for promotion of sciences and technical arts. They include those relating to the Board of Technical Administration and those required for the renovation and promotion of

sciences and technical arts, subsidizing researches and experiments, establishing a Government school for wireless telegraphy, training aircraft crews and other expenses, totalling ¥56,000,000.

In the seventh place, for expenditure connected with air defence, we have estimated a sum of ¥36,000,000 to cover the subsidies to be granted in providing various air defence facilities and necessary materials, and other expenses needed in enforcing air defence measures. Thus we have incorporated in the budget only those estimates which are of vital necessity.

Further, as for the reserve funds of the Treasury, their amounts have been increased to meet the possible excess of the actual expenditure over their budgetary allotments and the probable increase in the expenditure outside of the budget. That is why the first reserve funds are estimated to reach ¥50,000,000 and the second reserve funds to ¥800,000,000 in the main budget and the supplementary budget, inclusive of the amounts already authorized.

The amounts to be transferred to the Special Account for the Emergency Military Expenditures from the General Account in the main and supplementary budgets are to total ¥2,525,000,000, while similar amounts to be transferred from the various special accounts in the main and supplementary budgets are to aggregate more than ¥314,000,000, thereby bringing up the grand total of such transfers to ¥3,040,000,000 or an increase of ¥1,918,000,000 over the corresponding figure for the current fiscal year.

We have also re-examined with utmost care the expenses worked out under various heads so as to enforce the greatest possible retrenchment on them. For that reason, the expense allocations of the various Government Departments for civil administration have been reduced by ¥308,000,000. As for the expenditures coming under the jurisdiction of the War and the Navy Departments, it has been arranged that most of such defrayals are to be made from the Emergency Military Expenditure Account in accordance with the actual requirements of the fighting services and their warships and other vessels as well as of the other branches of services under the said two departments. Therefore, their ordinary expenditures have decreased by ¥3,668,000.

Next I shall pass on to the budgetary estimates for revenue, which total ¥6,248,000,000 in the main budget and ¥2,450,000,000 in the supplementary budget, amounting to ¥8,698,000,000, in all, in the estimated revenue for the General Account. This figure includes ¥7,247,000,000 in the tax and other ordinary revenue, ¥34,000,000 in loan proceeds and ¥1,396,000,000 in public debt proceeds in the main and additional budgets.

The tax receipts, which form the primary source of ordinary revenue, are estimated to yield ¥5,760,000,000 inclusive of all the revenue in the ordinary and extraordinary departments. This amount shows an increase

of ¥1,897,000,000 over the similar budget for the current financial year, and it includes a sum of ¥461,000,000 representing a revenue increase due to the raising of the indirect tax rates during the current fiscal year, ¥967,000,000, representing an increase estimated in the tax revenue during the coming fiscal year, due to the revisions of the direct tax rates and other levies to be proposed in the present Diet and ¥468,000,000 representing natural increases estimated in the tax revenue.

The estimated tax revenue for the coming fiscal year is six times the tax revenue budgeted for the 11th fiscal year of Syowa (1936-37), which stood at ¥961,000,000. Among the various items of estimated increases in ordinary revenue other than the tax revenue, the most notable are a sum of ¥17,000,000 representing an estimated increase in revenue stamp proceeds inclusive of those due to the tax increases, ¥20,000,000 representing an estimated increase in the revenue from forests, ¥134,000,000 representing an estimated increase in the profit to be realized by the Monopoly Bureau ¥31,000,000 representing an estimated increase in the payments from the Bank of Japan, etc.

In the estimated loan proceeds are included a sum of ¥35,000,000 as the revenue resource for temporarily supplementing the funds of the Military Aeronautical Arsenal, besides ¥10,000,000 for temporarily supplementing the funds of the Naval arsenals and ¥9,000,000 for temporarily supplementing the operating funds to be deposited with the Special Account for Regulating the Supply of Charcoal.

The receipts from the public bond issue are estimated to total ¥1,396,000,000 including ¥1,000,000 from the Earthquake Reconstruction Bonds, ¥17,000,000 from the Highway Bonds and ¥1,378,000,000 from the Deficit Bonds, thereby showing a net decrease of ¥1,606,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year.

The public debts to be incurred during the next financial year as a means of revenue resources to meet the required expenditure are estimated, exclusive of those for the Emergency Military Expenditures, to total ¥2,228,000,000 including the estimated amounts for public debts to be borne on the General Account just mentioned, as well as a sum of ¥831,000,000 to be raised by floating loans for the Special Accounts for the Tyosen Government-General, the Taiwan Government-General, the Imperial Government Railways, the Communications and other enterprises financed by the Government.

We have also done our utmost to effect retrenchment in the various Special Account estimates both in the main and the supplementary budget in pursuance of the policy followed in compiling the budget for the General Account. Therefore, the estimated expenses represent those which are really most urgently needed in view of the prevailing situation.

As for the military expenses required for the War of Greater East Asia,

we expect shortly to introduce a supplementary budget for the Emergency Military Expenditures for your approval.

No sooner had the war been declared, the Government lost no time in implementing urgent financial and other measures and codifying the Law for Temporary Measures for Wartime Insurance, these steps being found necessary to prevent the rise of confusion in economic circles in wartime and to stabilize and maintain the daily life of the people.

During the month and a half since the declaration of the war, the Imperial Forces have obtained brilliant results and the people's morale continue to run high, while our economic circles have remained extremely quiet, inasmuch as the turn of the second year of the war has unrolled before us in such conditions as to make it practically unnecessary to enforce the various emergency measures recently adopted—a gratifying situation which deserves our hearty congratulation. We owe all this entirely to the august virtues of His Imperial Majesty and the strenuous and persevering fighting carried on by the loyal and valiant officers and men of our Army and Navy, and we cannot but be moved to tears with a sense of gratitude welling up from the bottom of our hearts. I take this opportunity to pray for a lasting martial luck for the army and naval officers and men who are fighting hard at the front, and at the same time to express my respects and condolences for the spirits of our most esteemed war dead.

During the last year the conditions of our financial circles continued to progress in peace without showing any sign of disturbances in spite of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, although the Government funds have continued to be distributed to reach an enormous amount during the last few years, the back flow of these funds has on the whole been realized advantageously and the note issue at the end of last year stood at ¥6,231,000,000, which, though representing an increase of ¥1,301,000,000 as compared with ¥4,930,000,000 at the end of the year before last, has favourably decreased after the turn of the new year. In the interim, the bank deposits increased by ¥6,611,000,000 during the last twelve months, the postal savings mounting by ¥1,6100,000,000 during the same period. The capital market also made favourable progress with the new issues of corporation bonds amounting to a huge total of ¥2,649,000,000.

The flotation of public bonds reached the figure of ¥8,782,000,000 last year, but during the same period as much as ¥7,366,000,000, or 83.9 per cent of the whole amount, had been absorbed.

As for the public bonds floated since the outbreak of the China Affair, these have totalled ¥26,361,000,000, of which ¥21,827,000,000, or 82.8 per cent of the total, has been digested. This is quite a commendable result. However, their flotation is expected to continue to climb during and after the 17th fiscal year of Syowa (1942-1943), and it will have become increasingly imperative for us to endeavour for the satisfactory digestion

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As for the public bonds floated since the outbreak of the China Affair, these have totalled ¥26,361,000,000, of which ¥21,827,000,000, or 82.8 per cent of the total, has been digested. This is quite a commendable result. However, their flotation is expected to continue to climb during and after the 17th fiscal year of Syowa (1942-1943), and it will have become increasingly imperative for us to endeavour for the satisfactory digestion

of public bonds.

In the operation of wartime finance, the importance of taxation is too obvious to need any comment, and the people on the home front have demonstrated their patriotism by paying their tax dues in a most satisfactory manner. Hence, in spite of their added tax burden due to the tax increases enforced recently, the payment of taxes has shown extremely satisfactory results to our genuine gratification. Meanwhile the Government, after careful deliberation on the requirements of finances and their bearing on the daily life of the people as well as on national economy as a whole, have formulated a project of tax increases affecting the whole system of taxation, and we have already put into practice with your consent a series of increases in the rates of the brewery tax and other levies, most of which are indirect taxes. Further, we have decided to increase the rates of a number of taxes, most of which are direct levies, and have introduced into the present Diet a bill calling for necessary revisions in the Taxation Law, with the object of providing for the expected increases in the Extraordinary Military Expenditures.

As for foreign trade, our economic relations with the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands East Indies were completely severed due to the freezing of Japanese assets by these countries in July of last year, followed by the start of the War of Greater East Asia. On the other hand, however, our trade with Manchoukuo and China is making a steady progress. We feel strongly encouraged, from the viewpoint of the projected Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, to see that our trade with French Indo-China and Thailand is registering considerable increases both in imports and exports. Thus, as the result of our economic activities abroad having come to be concentrated on the areas within the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, it has devolved upon us to make efforts for the planned interflow of materials within the co-prosperity sphere as quickly as possible. In this connection we also recognise the urgent need at effecting a radical revision of our past policy in the field of international banking relations and enforce such a policy as will meet the new situation on the basis of a new plan.

The previous foreign exchange policy, which was aimed at preserving the balance of international payments between our country and the third Powers and also at stabilizing and maintaining the exchange rates based on the dollar and the sterling, has already lost the weight it used to carry when our economic relations with foreign countries depended to a considerable extent on the United States and Great Britain for operation. And now, having severed our relations with American and British economy, we ought to lay a primary emphasis on such financial measures as will facilitate the interflow of materials within the Co-prosperity Sphere and speedily expedite the development of natural resources, in order to meet the urgent

need to augment national defence economy for the Co-prosperity Sphere as a whole. From a viewpoint such as this, the Government abolished the old foreign exchange rates which were based on the dollar and the sterling at the end of last year, and officially fixed independent exchange rates with the yen as their standard. Moreover, in the future, we intend to liquidate all American and British financial influences from the southern regions and make the currencies in these regions gradually adopt the yen as the basis in fixing their values, specifically for the purpose of introducing a procedure to effect settlement of accounts between these regions at Tokyo in the yen and thereby contribute to the establishment of the financial sphere of Greater East Asia with Japan as its centre.

Hitherto Japan has been engaged in expanding productive capacity in the general interest of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc as a whole, and now it goes without saying that it is imperative for us to develop most effectively and utilize the rich natural resources in which the southern regions abound so as to facilitate the execution of the present war and at the same time hasten the establishment of a system of self-sufficiency within the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. In other words, we are confronted with the urgent necessity of frustrating the military strength of the enemies on the one hand and accelerate the development of natural resources on the other. In view of these necessities, the Government have decided to organize what is to be known as the *Nampo Kaibatsu Kinko*, or the Chest for Development of Southern Regions, to pave the way for satisfactory execution of the currency and credit policy for those regions, and have introduced into the present Diet a bill calculated to meet this need.

The recent revision of the foreign exchange rates with the yen as the standard, as well as the preparation on the part of the Bank of Japan to extend its financial activities abroad, is indicative of the forward step which is going to be taken in the field of banking within the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia centring around Japan. In the southern regions, our military notes are now being warmly received by the inhabitants wherever they are introduced and their circulation is proving extremely satisfactory, and coupled with the proposed establishment of the *Nampo Kaibatsu Kinko* and the various measures to be taken in Tokyo and also on the spot, the situation just mentioned will enable us to take necessary steps to meet the requirements of the currency and banking problems in the southern regions.

In order to put into full motion the total strength of a nation in time of war, it is imperative to operate funds under proper control to its best possible advantage, while endeavouring to accumulate as much funds as possible at the same time. For this purpose, the various existing financial organs will have to be structurally readjusted. First of all, it is absolutely,

necessary to make the Bank of Japan, which is our central bank of issue cooperate most closely with the Government as the nucleus of our currency and banking system, and thus take charge of the regulation of currency, the readjustment of the money market, and the maintenance and development of the credit system along the lines of the national policy and otherwise fulfil its duties as the central financial organ of the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, the Government have now made it known that the organization of the Bank of Japan is to be radically reformed, the system of conversion for the Bank of Japan notes abolished and a system of controlled currency completely independent of gold adopted to keep pace with the march of time. This reform, however, merely means the confirmation of a *fait accompli*, and will not affect the importance of gold in any way.

Further, in order to perfect the control on credit and the operation of capital, it has been considered appropriate to readjust the organic structure of financial institutions on a legal basis and induce them to exercise self-discipline, insuring their positive cooperation with the Government in banking control. Accordingly, the Government are now making necessary preparations with a view to inaugurating an organization aimed at controlling financial undertakings under the provisions of the National General Mobilization Law.

It is the primary objective of wartime economy to provide for a smooth supply of funds to the munitions industry, those industries in which productive capacity is to be expanded, and other urgent industries. Therefore, all kinds of financial establishments in our country ought to render concerted efforts to this end. The functions of the banks which have hitherto been chiefly concerned with commercial banking are now being so changed as to take care of wartime industrial banking, with the result that all the financial organs are gradually assuming the character of wartime financial institutions.

However, some of the strategic wartime industries apparently are in the nature of things not in a position to receive a sufficient supply of funds, were they to depend entirely on the ordinary processes employed by the existing financial organs. In view of the tendency of such industries growing further in scope in the future, the need has been seen of establishing a special financial machinery in order to assure them the supply of necessary funds. It is for this reason that we have introduced into the present Diet a legislative measure concerning the Chest for Wartime Banking. It may be said that the reorganization of the Bank of Japan, the establishment of an organization for the control of banking and the inauguration of the Chest as already mentioned, may, coupled with the creation of the Chest for Development of the Southern Regions and with the cooperation of the existing financial organs, will go a long way in perfecting the banking system

in charge of our wartime economy.

It is also quite imperative to make the prices of securities appropriate and stable with a view to making smooth the circulation of funds for expanding productive capacity and other industrial purposes and protecting the people's savings. From this viewpoint, the Government have taken various measures to stabilize the prices of securities and corporation stocks, and are further desirous of checking unreasonable rise or fall in prices to avoid all untoward fluctuations ascribable to excessive speculations. As regards the insurance companies, the Government intend to direct them in such a way as to enable them to cultivate new fields and amplify their functions, in view of the fact that they have hitherto contributed greatly to the maintenance and stabilization of the people's daily life and also to the accumulation of necessary funds.

Our country has been carrying on a large-scale war in Greater East Asia for the past four and a half years, and during the interval the economic resources essential for our national defence have continued to grow considerably year after year, and if the rich natural resources in which the southern regions abound are developed and utilized satisfactorily, the future of our economic circles may be said to be exceedingly hopeful. However, in order to develop these natural resources and further to strengthen our national defence economy on the basis of such development, enormous materials, labour, technical knowledge and transport capacity will be needed, and the funds necessary for the projected expansion of productive capacity and for meeting the mounting war expenditures will reach staggering figures. In the meanwhile, it will become increasingly obligatory to withdraw necessary portions of the funds which are flooding the general public as the huge war expenditures continue to be paid out, such withdrawals of funds being calculated to safeguard a satisfactory operation of national economy. The success of absorption and accumulation of funds for this purpose will depend in large measure upon the augmentation and consolidation of the people's savings. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for all members of the nation to assist in increasing the sinews of war and other necessary funds of our country through the payment of their respective shares of the tax burden, and at the same time to redouble their efforts in performing their daily duties, practise thrift in their life as consumers and convert whatever they might be able to spare into their savings. Only by virtue of such savings on the part of the people will the collection of war funds, amplification of productive capacity and supply of necessary funds become possible. Furthermore, a favourable growth of the people's savings will at the same time serve as an indication of the satisfactory operation of the wartime financial and economic policy and of the comprehensive results it may achieve.

We are prepared for the resistance to be persistently continued over a

long period on the part of the United States and the British Empire, whose Governments will in all likelihood concentrate the enormous resources of their nations to that end in spite of their miserable failure at the outset of the war, and being firmly determined to carry on the war to the bitter end until we win a complete victory and thereby establish the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, we are convinced of our ability to work out various financial and economic measures formulated on a comprehensive and grand scale and attain our objective through infallible efforts and inexhaustible endurance born of our fiery love for our fatherland of 100 million souls, a nation unparalleled in the whole world.

In conclusion, let me express my hope that you will give your speedy consent to the Bill of Budgetary Estimates introduced by the Government.

CONTROL OF MATERIALS FOR CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IN the past Japan had mainly depended on foreign imports for her supply of materials for the manufacture of clothing, especially in the case of cotton, rayon, staple fibre and hemp. With the object of guaranteeing the greatest possible sources of supply of materials for war and other urgent industries, since the outset of the China Affair a strict regulation had been placed upon the import from third countries of materials for clothing. Another reason for this control lay in the fact that quite a considerable stock of such materials had been held over by the manufacturers from the pre-affair period and at the same time individual households had also stored up ample quantities. Although there had been certain restrictions in the distribution of a few items such as towels and overalls, their general demand, for the duration of the war, was to be met by home production alone.

Now that the outbreak of the war against the United States and Britain has brought a heavier responsibility to every member of the Japanese nation—the responsibility of undertaking the development of the regions of the South and providing for their peoples—they must be prepared, as far as clothing is concerned, to manage with a minimum until such time as cooperative relations in political and economic fields are established with India and Australia where cotton and wool is produced abundantly.

Why the Rationing?

The rationing has been introduced in order to ensure a just and fair quantity of supply to all the nation so that those in urban and rural districts, rich and poor alike, can obtain what they want in quantities appropriate to their wartime necessities.

Our mode of living itself is extremely complicated and in addition there are the differences in the living standard, with the result that the articles of clothing required by the people is of an infinite variety. For instance, people who chiefly wear western-style clothes would require shirts, socks and trousers, while *kimono* wearers would need

kimono underwear and *tabi*. It must not be overlooked also that even with an equal standard of living, there exist two types of people in so far as the clothing problem is concerned—those to whom clothes are of minor importance and who are content with few extras besides the clothes they are wearing, and those whose main concern is their dress and the replenishment of their wardrobes. For this reason it is not appropriate to ration clothing in the same way as rice and soy—on the basis of a certain quantity per person, but rather the point-ticket system is a more expedient means. This will enable each person to purchase the articles that he or she most requires for living in wartime conditions, within the scope of the points allowed.

Articles and Materials Covered by the Rationing System

The list of articles and materials for clothing under control and the points appropriated to each, reveals a surprisingly wide variety. This is chiefly due to the fact that both Japanese and Western types of clothing are popular.

The list, in parts, includes:—

Kind of clothing	quantity	points
Baby dress.....	1	5
Woman's obi	1	30
Woman's one-piece dress	1	15
Woman's two-piece dress	1	27
Woman's coat (incl. Bolero)	1	15 ¹
Woman's blouse	1	8
Woman's skirt (incl. jumper skirt, culotte skirt)...	1	12
Woman's overcoat	1	40
Woman's swagger coat (incl. beach coat, half coat, hip-length coat, cape)	1	20
Man's suit (incl. coat, vest, trousers)	1	50
Man's overcoat.....	1	50
Necktie	1	1
Collar	1	1
Cuffs	1 pair	1
Socks, stockings, covers	1 pair	2
Handkerchief	1	1
Bed cover (exceeding 3.5 <i>shaku</i>) ²	1	15
(under 3.5 <i>shaku</i>)	1	5
Towel.....	1	3
Thread.....	Up to 10 <i>momme</i> ²	1

¹Corresponds to approximately 1 mtr.

²Corresponds to approximately 1 ounce.

For the sake of equity it is necessary to list such a number of items, so that cases may be avoided where certain articles will be rationed while others of a similar nature will be left uncontrolled. The differences in the use of points appropriated arise from the fact that the standard of quality and size is not sufficiently simplified, the quantity of material used differing according to the article of clothing. For the purpose of ensuring the security of the nation's living minimum under wartime conditions, the authorities concerned are now aiming at the simplification of items of clothing so that productive efforts will be directed to the commodities that are most in demand. This will greatly simplify the present complexities and the appropriation of points.

Articles excluded from the application of this system are hats, mosquito-nets, manufactured cotton, bags, string, curtains and carpets, working garments and gloves distributed specially among workers engaged in factories, mines, farming and fisheries, and towels, sheets and cushions specially distributed among beauty shops, hotels and restaurants. Used articles such as second-hand clothes also come under control.

Classes and Kinds of Tickets

There are two kinds of ticket-vouchers—the A class and the B class. Class A contains small tickets totalling 80 points and Class B 100 points. Both vouchers have an extra 20 points with no designated time limit, in addition to the restriction tickets, and the people are expected to supply themselves with a sufficient amount of clothing within the limit of these points. The Class B voucher is in force in those areas under the municipal government system and also in localities adjacent to the six major cities designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, while Class A is applicable to residents in all other districts. The difference of 20 points in the allotment for city and country dwellers comes from the inevitable disparity in consumption.

Attached to the voucher are small extra tickets to the value of 20 points and these are in the nature of reserve tickets and are not effective until officially ratified by the Minister concerned.

Clothing vouchers are issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and are distributed to the people through the medium of the heads of cities, towns, villages and communal associations and

groups.

Restriction Tickets

A word of explanation may be necessary in regard to the restriction tickets. These are found attached to the regular point tickets and in the case of Class A are good for 10 *shakes*² of plain cotton cloth, 1.5 yards flannel, 2 towels or *tenugui*, 4 pairs of stockings or *tabi*; in addition, there are 5 enumerated tickets. Holders of Class B vouchers are entitled to an extra 2 pairs of stockings or *tabi*.

The reason for annexing the restriction tickets is, firstly, to check hoarding, and, secondly, to guarantee for one and all a fair minimum of indispensable articles such as towels and flannel. When purchases of these restricted goods are made, the appropriate restriction ticket and the necessary number of point tickets will be cancelled.

The 5 enumerated restriction tickets contained in the voucher are reserved for certain articles of which a minimum distribution may be deemed necessary in future, such as plain cotton cloth, for example. In such cases the items and quantities will be officially designated and purchase of these specified articles will then be possible in exchange for the tickets.

Extra Issue of Tickets

One voucher containing point, restriction and reserve tickets will be issued per year to each individual. Extra vouchers may be issued in cases such as the following, the allotment of which is left to the discretion of heads of cities, towns or villages, taking each case on its own merits.

1. To women newly engaged to marry up to 5 sheets
2. To women over 5 months of pregnancy... 1 sheet
3. To victims of fire or flood up to 5 sheets
4. To victims of theft..... 1 sheet
5. To residents of a foreign country travelling in Japan proper up to 30 points
6. To a person under special circumstances calling for an extra voucher..... to be granted according to circumstantial evidence.

²One *shake*: Japan measurement equal to approximately 30 cms.

In cases where there is an urgent necessity for articles of clothing, the superintendent of the local police station may issue a certificate allowing purchases to be made without the regular ticket.

How to Use the Clothing Voucher

In order to purchase articles of clothing, the purchaser takes his or her own voucher to the shop. In exchange for the merchandise, the dealer will cut off tickets to the required number of points from the voucher. If restriction tickets are necessary, these will also be detached, together with the appropriate point tickets. Articles of special distribution such as uniforms for national and middle schools require purchase slips in addition to the point tickets. All tickets will be cut from the voucher by the dealer at the time of purchase and any ticket detached by the purchaser beforehand will be deemed null and void. The vouchers are effective in any shop dealing with articles of clothing and piece goods throughout Japan proper. No dealer may refuse sale of any article he has in stock. Transference of the voucher from one person to another is not allowed. As a rule each person should take his own voucher to the dealer, but purchases may be made on behalf of other members of the same family or for others, upon their request. In case of loss, no voucher will be re-issued during the course of that year. As a new voucher will be granted in exchange for the old, the used voucher form should be retained after expiration of the period.

Neither point nor restriction tickets are necessary for the purchase of articles of special distribution such as overalls and gloves for workers on farms, in fisheries, factories and mines; and towels, wrappers, sheets and cushions for beauty shops, hotels and restaurants. Instead, purchase slips will be required, these slips being issued by organizations designated by local governors.

Counter-Measures against Hoarding

The above is an outline of the newly introduced distribution system for articles of clothing and materials. By this, the Government also expects the expansion of productive capacity for the manufacture of articles most appropriate under the current emergency. As counter-measures against hoarding during the transition period immediately before the enforcement of the system, the Government

ordered suspension of the retail sale of articles and materials between January 20-31, 1942, during which period the exact quantities of stocks in the retail shops were closely checked up. Even during this period of suspension, an arrangement provided that the superintendents of police stations could issue special certificates enabling purchases of articles urgently needed as a result of fire or in the case of child birth.

The system has been in force as from February 1st, 1942, and in this way the Japanese people have been called upon to be prepared not only to face a long-term war but also to regulate their consumption in order to provide for the peoples in the Co-prosperity Sphere.

CONCERNING THE FALL OF SINGAPORE

—Remarks of the Spokesman of the Board of Information at Foreign Press Conference, Made on February 16, 1942—

PREMIER Tojo has just announced at the Diet a general outline of Japan's policy in prosecuting the present War of Greater East Asia. I need not, I believe, elaborate on the political and military significance of the fall of Singapore. Suffice it to say that the occupation of Singapore spells the doom of British imperialism in East Asia. What I want to say at this time is a phase of the present War which is likely to be forgotten by the general public both at home and abroad.

The war which Japan is now prosecuting against the United States and British Empire is not merely to crush those two powerful opponents in military sense but to realize a new order in this part of the world. Even during the China Affair, Japan has exerted extraordinary effort to increase her productive capacity in economic and industrial fields especially in heavy industries, replenishing necessary equipment. This is testified by the fact, although I cannot give the exact figures under the circumstances which are obvious to you, that Japan's industrial productive capacity has witnessed a remarkable expansion so much so that she is now more than able to carry on the present war with the United States and British Empire to a successful end.

In financial matters also, there has been a phenomenal growth of our country's strength during these war years as shown by the fact that huge budgets have been made to work without any appreciable hitch. As for the development of the natural resources, thanks to the close economic cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it has made such a progress that the inexhaustible natural resources in both Manchoukuo and occupied territories in China have been steadily developed to the benefit not only of Japan but also of the peoples of those countries. The deserted mines and factories in China have been revived to produce necessary materials and goods, while a considerable number of industrial plants have already been restored to the Chinese in accordance with the

Basic Treaty concluded sometime ago between the Japanese Government and the National Government at Nanking. Not only that Japan has extended whole-hearted support to the latter Government, to realize peace, order and economic prosperity in the regions under the latter's political jurisdiction. Even in the British Concessions in China, peace has been consistently maintained with their inhabitants contented in their daily life. Prevailing peace in the International Settlement in Shanghai attests to Japan's policy directed toward the recovery of peaceful economic life of the people concerned.

Our relations with French Indo-China is an outstanding example of Japan's peaceful intention. Trade between Japan and French Indo-China has grown considerably in volume and their intercourse become increasingly amicable.

As regards Thailand, our ally, her cordial cooperation with Japan has been greatly appreciated by our people. Various political and economic agreements recently concluded between the two countries are the living proof of the constructive efforts on the part of not only Japan but Thailand, notwithstanding the present extensive hostilities.

In the Philippines, we see the Administration, under the leadership of Mr. Vargas, successfully carrying on the task of restoring peace and order immediately after the occupation. His prestige is increasing as the work of reconstruction progresses. Save for a few exceptions, the vast majority of the Filipinos are inclined to cooperate with the Japanese authorities on the spot and are eagerly looking forward to new opportunities presented by the changed situation. Already transportation and communication systems are being rapidly restored to accelerate the return of normal economic life.

Now turning to the Malay Peninsula, we find that the Sultans and Rajahs, such as the Sultans of Kedah, Kelantan, and Perak, Abdul Hamid, Sir Ismail and Abdul Aziz, and the Rajah of Perlis, Tuan Syed, and the Rajah of Trengganu, Sir Sulaiman, have all shown their whole-hearted cooperation in restoring peace and order in their lands and reorganizing their respective administrations. The Sultan of Selangor, Hisamud-din alam Shah, broadcast on December 30, from Penang, declaring his loyalty to the Japanese forces, stating: "The Japanese troops are saving Asia; therefore, we must cooperate with Japan." The Crown Prince of Kedah

spoke over the same radio to the similar effect. Practically all of the nine rulers in Malaya are known for their friendly inclination to Japan—a natural reaction against British domination which has proved destructive of all things cherished by the Malayan peoples. The Sultan of Johore, Sir Ibrahim, is now personally supervising his Royal guards in the work of reconstruction in his State. Such is the general attitude of the Malayan rulers and peoples—a good omen for the future development of that region. I need not add that the Japanese authorities will afford them their whole-hearted support and cooperation to bring about a happy state of affairs in all phases of their lives.

In the British and Dutch East-Indies, it is a foregone conclusion, in view of the policy enunciated by the Prime Minister, that everything will be done to develop natural resources in which those regions abound, and this will naturally be beneficial to the economic life of the Indonesian people.

Although it is premature to describe concretely the actual progress of reconstruction work in these South Sea regions where hostilities are in progress, it may be said that the Government's plan of economic construction in these regions as stated by the President of the Board of Planning, General Teiichi Suzuki, on the 23rd of last month, in his reply to an interpellation at the Diet session, indicates that well-balanced development of various industries is contemplated. Experienced industrialists will be used instead of the so-called special companies for the development of oil, mining and agricultural industries.

As regards the civilian participation in rehabilitating the occupied areas, the recent appointment of the outstanding leaders in various fields of activity in Japan clearly shows that Japan's administration over these regions will be carried on in such a manner as will meet the wishes of the peoples in general.

The latest indication of the scope of constructive efforts of Japan in the occupied areas is the establishment of a powerful new organization called the Greater East Asian Construction Council, whose members represent all walks of life and are reputed for their experience and ability. The Council is to deliberate on questions submitted to it by the Cabinet in connection with all matters of importance to the construction of Greater East Asia. The establishment of such a council comprising outstanding experts in their respective

fields foretells an epoch-making construction in Greater East Asia with promise of fulfilling our ideal state of co-existence and co-prosperity of all the peoples in this part of the world.

ERRATUM

In the January, 1942, number of the TOKYO GAZETTE, page 349, line 2, for "DATED DECEMBER 8, 1941," read "DATED DECEMBER 7, 1941."

CHRONICLE OF THE GREATER EAST ASIAN WAR

—Compiled on the Basis of Bulletins Released by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters and Other Relevant Official Announcements—

January 6, 1942—The army air force stages an intensive bombing raid on Mingaladon Airport in Rangoon consecutively for three days on the 4th, 5th and 6th, bringing down six Spitfire combat planes on the first day and blasting hangars and other airfield equipment on the second and third days.

After Bataan

On the Philippine front, the army air formation, conducting a furious attack since the 2nd on Lunay, Balanga and Subic in the Bataan Peninsula, wrecks, a total of 146 motor lorries and causes 10 vessels to turn turtle.

Mechanized Unit Annihilated

January 7—In the Trolak sector north of Kuala Lumpur on the Malay front, the army engages and annihilates a mechanized unit of the enemy. The war materials captured include 13 heavy guns, 20 anti-tank guns, 15 trench mortars, 20 automatic guns, 30 light armoured cars, 30 motor cycles and 100 motor cars. Further, the enemy loses about 200 effectives taken prisoner and about 300 killed, while our side suffers only 17 killed and 60 wounded.

The Japanese steamer *Dai-ichi Unkai Maru* is attacked with a torpedo by an enemy submarine off the Izu Peninsula near Tokyo.

January 8—In an air raid on the harbour of Moumein on the Burma front, the army air force sends one large steamer and four medium-sized boats to the bottom with bomb-hits, blasting at the same time a railway station and a jetty.

Naval Achievements at Hongkong

The total results achieved by the Imperial Navy in Hongkong operations are announced as follows:

One destroyer, four gunboats, seven torpedo boats, one tanker, two mine-layers, and eight patrol boats sunk; 110 vessels of various denominations captured; and 128 mines destroyed.

Langley Sunk

On the Hawaii front, a Japanese submarine sinks the U. S. seaplane tender *Langley*, 11,050 tons at a point southwest of Johnston Island.

On the China front, the army air force shoots down five SB bombers of the Chungking air force in an air encounter to the south of Changsha.

January 9—Certain naval vessels, assisted by the naval air force, sink two enemy undersea craft in a certain war zone.

The army air force, carrying out a surprise attack on Kweilin Airfield in South China, accounts for one heavy bomber and one medium bombers.

January 10—In the Philippines, the army completely occupies Olongapo.

On the Malay front, the army air squadron destroys 23 motor lorries, and seven armoured cars and tanks of the enemy at a point north of Kuala Lumpur, and blasts two railway trains carrying enemy troops at a point southeast of the same city.

The army war planes also seriously disable two enemy submarines and bomb and set on fire one oil tanker of 3,000 tons in Malacca Strait.

Enemy Vessels Sunk

The total fatal damage inflicted on enemy vessels by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the war is announced as follows:

20 vessels aggregating 132,000 tons sunk by submarines,

10 vessels aggregating 57,000 tons sunk by aircraft,

One vessel, 2,000 tons, sunk otherwise, amounting, in all, to 109 vessels, or 362,000 tons.

Our losses, 12 vessels of the Army, Navy and private ownership, comprising 46,800 tons.

Enemy Torpedoes Hospital Ship

The Japanese hospital ship *Harbin Maru* is torpedoed and caused to capsize by an enemy submarine in the South China Sea.

January 10—The army completes the occupation of Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States.

Land on Tarakan and Celebes

On the Dutch East Indies front, the army and navy contingents, defying enemy resistances land on Tarakan Island and at Menado on Celebes Island.

January 12—Extending operations in the Dutch East Indies, the naval air arm attacks the seaplane base at Kolonedale on Celebes Island, demolishing nine hangars and two groups of army barracks. It also intensively raids Ternate on Gilolo Island.

In the vicinity of Tarakan, naval airplanes put out of action one twin-motored bomber and one B-17 bomber.

A special landing party of the navy, in cooperation with army troops, takes possession of Tarakan Airfield.

On the Malay front, the army air command, dispatching a combined formation of fighters and bombers, carries out three consecutive aerial attacks on Singapore, during which various military establishments on the island burst into flames. In an air dual over Johore, Japanese combat planes bring down 10 Buffalo fighters, in addition to downing nine more fighters of the enemy over Seletar on Singapore Island.

On the Philippine front, the army reduces Grande Island and captures two fortress guns.

Lexington Claimed

A Japanese submarine sinks a U. S. aircraft carrier of the *Lexington* class at a point west of Hawaii.

Action Against Netherlands Forces

The Japanese Government announce that the Imperial Japanese military and naval forces commenced hostilities against the Netherlands forces in the Indies on January 11, specifically adding that it entertains no intention whatever of a hostile nature toward the innocent inhabitants there.

January 13—In the Dutch East Indies sector, a special landing party of the navy occupies Kakas Airfield.

A naval air contingent shoots down four Lockheed-Hudson heavy bombers and three other heavy bombers in the vicinity of Kakas.

Another naval air unit causes four twin-motored bombers of the enemy to crash to the ground in the vicinity of Tarakan.

Certain naval vessels sink the Dutch mine-layer *Prince van Oranje*, 1,291 tons, off Tarakan.

Our side loses two mine-sweepers during operations centring on Tarakan.

January 14—The special landing party of the Navy reduces the whole province of Minahassa in the northern part of Celebes Island, taking enemy air bases and capturing large quantities of war materials including tanks, field artillery pieces, machine-guns and other war supplies.

January 15—In Malaya, the army air force, carrying out a fourth air raid on Singapore, detonates military establishments, brings down seven Buffalo fighters and strafes seven more machines at Tengah Airfield.

Launching a fifth air raid on Singapore, the army air arm destroys eight Buffalo fighters of the enemy, causing numerous explosions on Sembawang and Tengah Airfields.

A party of naval planes vigorously bombs Tengah Airfield and Skudai and Kluang Airfields northwest of Johore Bahru.

In a surprise raid on Endau on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, the army air force razes military objectives and shipping in port, bringing down a scout plane of the enemy.

Malacca Falls

The army forces enter Malacca driving out the British remnants. In the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese submarines have, to date, sunk four enemy ships, aggregating 27,000 tons, while our naval vessels have captured three merchantmen, totalling 4,000 tons.

The naval air force, conducting a series of destructive bombing raids on Babo and Sorong on New Guinea Island, Amboina in the Moluccas Islands and Rabaul on New Britain Island, causes conflagration to break out in the military establishments located in those places.

The Japanese expeditionary forces in central China, having completed their second Changsha campaign, announce their total war results as follows: 57,500 enemy soldiers left dead, about 2,000 taken prisoner, and 12 mountain guns, 63 trench mortars, 675 heavy and light machine-guns, 5,400 rifles, 462 grenade-rifles and grenade-throwers and large quantities of other war supplies captured.

Governor MacMillan of Guam and 420 other prisoners of war of the Battle of Guam Island have been accommodated in the Zentuji war prison according to a communique published by the Information Bureau for Prisoners of War.

January 16—On the Philippine front, the naval air force destroys the telegraph stations at Malita and Graan south of Davao.

On the Dutch East Indies front, a special landing party of the Navy occupies Likiep at the northernmost extremity of Celebes Island.

Batu Pahat Taken

The Japanese forces in Malaya, effecting a surprise landing at the port of Batu Pahat, takes possession of the airfield there.

January 17—On the Malay front, the army air force, in an intensive bombing raid on Singapore, effectively hits the Headquarters of the British Far Eastern Army and other military establishments, destroys 11 large and medium aeroplanes at Tengah Airfield, burns down four large flying-boats and seriously disables another machine at Seletar Airfield.

A naval air formation, relentlessly bombing Singapore, on the 16th and 17th, shoots down 10 Buffalo fighters of the enemy over Tengah Airfield, machine-gunning seven Blenheim fighters and one Lockheed bomber.

Another naval air squadron, in a surprise attack on Sembawang Airfield, caecases fire to break out on several large enemy craft and one hanger, and brings down one enemy fighter.

Yunnan Raided

The army air force, unleashing a vehement aerial attack on Mengtze in Yunnan Province, China, brings down three Curtiss fighters of the enemy. January 18—On the Malay front, the army air force attacks and destroys with bombs various military establishments on Singapore Island and accounts for 11 Buffalo fighters.

The army airplanes shoot down one Blenheim bomber in the vicinity of Malacca, and further pursuing several enemy machines, catch up with them over Singapore and send to the ground two Lockheed bombers and one Buffalo fighter.

In the Philippines, the naval air force, attacking enemy shipping along the coast of Sebu Island, registers direct hits on one 3,000-ton ship, two 1,000-ton boats and one 500-ton craft.

New Axis Pact Signed

Japan, German and Italy sign a new military agreement at Berlin.

A naval air unit, staging a bombing raid on Singapore, causes various military establishments and a number of oil tanks, to explode, and wrecks 15 Buffalo fighters of the enemy in an aerial encounter over Kota Tinggi.

January 19—On the Burma front, the Army, after crushing an enemy unit, about 600 strong, in the vicinity of Kyaukmaingdaing on the 17th, takes full possession of Tavoy, the enemy leaving behind 570 killed, 151 taken prisoner, two mountain guns, 11 machine-guns, 318 rifles, 100,000 rounds of rifle cartridges and other war supplies.

In Sumatra, the naval air force, scouting for the enemy, bombs and destroys the harbour equipment at Sabang and Medan and one enemy ship, about 2,000 tons.

January 20—An army air squadron, raiding Singapore, bombards the Government and military establishments, including seven air plane assemblies at Seletar, and brings down seven Hawker-Hurricane fighters of the enemy. The army force completely occupies Endau.

Enemy Brigade Decimated

On the Malay front, the Army decimates the 45th Independent Brigade of the enemy in the vicinity of Bakari and Parit Sulong, the enemy leaving behind 1,810 killed and 1,001 taken prisoner. The war booty of this encounter includes nine fieldguns, one 10-centimetre cannon, 21 trench mortars, nine quick-firing guns, nine automatic guns, 151 heavy and light machine-guns, 1,330 rifles, 29 light armoured cars, 400 motor trucks, 14 auto-

mobiles, 24 boxes of mines and large quantities of other war materials.

Raids on Singapore Continued

January 21—The army air force, continuing its raid on Singapore, bombs the central and other parts of the city as well as Tengah Airfield and the factory district at Seletar, bringing down six Buffalo fighters of the enemy which were carrying out a reconnaissance flight.

The naval air force carries out another assault on Singapore, badly pounding military and administrative centres. During the raid one enemy ship is sunk, Tengah Airfield blasted, 11 large enemy planes set on fire, and one Spitfire fighter brought down.

January 22—On the Borneo front, the naval warplanes, in a number of attacks made since the 15th on Balikpapan on Borneo Island, Macassar, Palopo, Kolonedale and Kendari on Celebes Island, Ternate and Labuha in the Halmahera Islands, and Amboina on Ceram Island, deraze the equipment of these bases and either bring down or destroy on the ground 10 enemy aeroplanes including six flying-boats.

The naval air force in Malaya, attacking Singapore on the 20th and 22nd, destroys 28 enemy warplanes including four large craft on the ground and shoots down 18 other machines. Moreover, it causes one special service boat to capsize.

On the Sumatra front, the naval air force, scouting for the enemy in the vicinity of Sumatra Island, damages one 2,000-ton ship at a point near Penang Island and sinks two enemy vessels, about 4,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively, in the harbour of Labuan Deli.

More Enemy Shipping Claimed

The Japanese submarines have sunk a total of 13 enemy vessels aggregating about 88,000 tons, on the Sumatra and Java fronts up to the 22nd, it is announced.

January 23—In the Bismarck Archipelago sector, the army and navy units land on Rabaul in New Britain Island after repulsing enemy resistances.

A special landing party of the navy establishes foothold at Kavieng in New Ireland Island in face the enemy.

In Burma, the army air force, in an intensive bombing raid on the airfields around Rangoon, brings down seven enemy fighters in an aerial encounter and another batch of 15 enemy fighters over Mingaladon Airport.

In Sumatra, the Japanese warplanes staging a surprise attack on Palembang Airfields, set on fire one Boeing-17 craft and shoot down five fighters in a dog-fight.

Taoa Taken

January 24—On the Borneo front, an army unit takes complete possession of Taoa, a key position in British Borneo.

In Malaya, the Japanese air formation, carrying out a vigorous bombing raid on Seletar Airfield and an aircraft assembly in Singapore, destroys two large bombers and seriously damages one large bomber, besides shooting down 11 fighters.

Economic Plans Elucidated

General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister, and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Board of Planning, elucidate the general outline of the economic construction to be undertaken for Greater East Asia.

Land at Balikpapan

January 25—The army and navy forces land on Balikpapan in face of the enemy. During the operation the Japanese contingents engage enemy naval and air units and sink one enemy submarine, our side losing four transports.

A special landing party of the navy successfully disembarks at Kendari in Celebes Island.

In Bismarck Archipelago, another landing party of the Navy takes complete possession of Kavieng.

On the Malay front, the Army gains full control over Yongpeng in Johore.

On the Borneo front, the Army completely occupies Balikpapan.

The Army decimates an enemy unit about 4,000 strong in the vicinity of Senggarang in Malaya capturing 39 tanks, 164 guns, 243 motor vehicles and large quantities of other war supplies.

The United States Government announces the losses at the Battle at Pearl Harbor as 4,500 killed for the Navy and 1,000 killed for the Army.

Thailand Declares War

Thailand declares war on the United States of America and the British Empire, and Thai troops start marching into Burmese territory.

January 26—In the Dutch East Indies, a special landing party of the Navy completes the occupation of Kendari.

The army air force, engaging a large formation of enemy aeroplanes over the vicinity of Endau on the east coast of Malaya, sends 12 torpedo planes, 18 bombers and the nine fighters, spinning to the ground in flames.

The army air force intensively bombs Tengah Airfield, and brings down

one enemy fighter.

On the Burma front, an army air unit unloads projectiles on Rangoon and causes 10 enemy fighters to crash to the ground.

British Destroyer Sunk in Sea Fight

January 27—On the Malay front, two Japanese destroyers engaging two British destroyers in the offing of Edau on the coast of the Peninsula, sink one and rout the other.

Forty-five Enemy Planes Claimed

The naval air force since the 22nd staging a series of widespread bombing attacks on Balikh Papan, Samarinda, Banjarmasin, Amboina and Namlea in the Dutch East Indies area and on Rabaul in the New Guinea area, destroys either in the air or on the ground a total of 45 enemy planes including two flying-boats and causes various military establishments to explode.

More Warplanes downed

The naval air force gains control over Macassar Strait, Ceram Sea, Molucca Sea, Flores Sea and Banda Sea on the 26th and 27th, and during operations launches repeated attacks on the enemy air bases in Borneo, Celebes, Ceram and Boero islands, destroying either in the air or on the ground a total of 45 enemy craft.

January 29 A naval air unit, in a vigorous bombing operation on Seletar Airfield in Singapore Island, brings down two fighters of the enemy.

On the Dutch East Indies front, an army unit completes occupation of Pontianak on Borneo Island.

January 30—On the Sumatra front, a naval air squadron, carrying out a spirited bombing attack on an enemy transport fleet in Banka Strait, sinks or seriously damages three vessels.

In the Dutch East Indies, the naval air force carries out intensive air raids on the enemy air bases at Amboina, Namlea, Koepang and Kolbano destroying either in the air or on the ground a total of seven machines.

Advisers for Arms

Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, Mr. Shozo Murata, Mr. Shigemasa Sunda and Marquis Yoshickika Tokugawa are appointed advisers to the administrative organs in the areas under military occupation.

Johore Bahru Falls

January 31—On the Malay front, the army takes complete possession of

Johore Bahru, its fall occurring on the 35th day after the first landing of Japanese troops on the Malay Peninsula. During the campaign, a total distance of about 1,500 kilometres have been covered by the Army in field operations, about 650 kilometres in operations by sea, about 250 damaged bridges repaired and 92 times important enemy units engaged. The war booty during the said operations include some 330 artillery pieces, about 550 machine-guns, about 250 tanks and armoured cars, about 3,600 motor cars, and large quantities of other war supplies, while the enemy left about 8,000 taken prisoner and about 5,000 killed in action, the enemy troops destroyed being estimated at about two divisions strong.

The army air force, in an intensive bombing raid on Seletar Airfield in Singapore Island, brings down 13 enemy fighters.

On the Dutch East Indies front, army and naval forces effect landing at Amboina on Ceram Island.

Moulmein Occupied

On the Burma front, an army unit occupies Moulmein.

February 1—On the South Sea front, the Navy stages a counterattack on a naval unit consisting of an aircraft carrier, an A-class cruiser and several destroyers, which has been operating to attack Marshall Island, bombing and setting on fire the A-class cruiser and shooting down 11 aeroplanes during the encounter.

Eighty five Planes Destroyed

February 3 On the Dutch East Indies front, the sending out a large formation of machines to attack from the air the principal enemy air base at Sourabaya and Nalang on Java Island, destroys either in the air or on the ground a total of 85 enemy planes.

The naval air force sends to the bottom three enemy boats, about 6,000 tons, 3,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively, during operations on western Java Sea since February 1.

On the Malay front, the army air force bombs and destroys several piers and docks on Singapore Island and sets on fire a large troop-ship, in addition to scoring direct hits on one large boat, three medium-sized vessels and several other craft.

On the Burma front, the army air force stages a surprise attack on Toungoo Airfield and destroys with bombs one large bomber and six fighters.

February 4—In Southern Burma, an army unit takes complete possession of Powan.

An army air squadron carries out a vigorous bombing attack on Rangoon and Hlegn airfields.

Java Sea Battle

On the Dutch East Indies front, the naval air force in a determined bombing operation against the main force of the enemy fleet in Java Sea sends to the bottom the cruisers *Java*, 6,670 tons, and *De Ruyter*, 6,450 tons of the Dutch East Indies Navy, seriously damaging the cruiser *Sumatra* 6,670 tons, and a light cruiser of the *Tromp* type, 3,550, of the Dutch East Indies Navy and one A-class cruiser of the *Houston* type, 9,005 tons, of the United States Navy. This naval battle is officially called the Naral Battle off the Java Coast.

Air Raid on Sourabaya

February 5—A large formation of naval warplanes for a second time attacks Sourabaya destroying either in the air or on the ground a total of 15 Dutch planes and 11 U. S. craft. It also stages a surprise attack on Djimbaran Airfield on Bali Island, claiming eight enemy planes, either brought down or destroyed on the ground.

A Japanese submarine sinks a large enemy destroyer in Java Sea.

The Japanese army in China commences a new operation in the southern part of Shantung Province.

February 6—On the Burma front, four formations of army planes successively bomb Mingaladon Air port, wrecking a total of 12 enemy craft.

On the Sumatra front, the army air force stages a vigorous bombing attack on Muntok Airfield on Banka Island, claiming 28 enemy planes.

Army Discloses War Results

The war results claimed by the army since the outbreak of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire, are announced as follows:

1. War booty—24 aeroplanes, 224 tanks and armoured cars, 508 artillery pieces, 1,492 machine guns, 19,301 rifles, 3,756 motor vehicles, 1,037 railway cars, 307 boats and quantities of other war materials, fuels and food-stuffs.

2. The enemy aeroplanes destroyed either in the air or on the ground—444 known to have been destroyed; exclusive of a considerable number to those whose destruction remains to be confirmed, 470 damaged, totalling 914.

3. The enemy warships and boats sunk or damaged—92

4. The enemy soldiers taken prisoner—22,371

5. The enemy war dead left on battle-fields—7,700

6. Our losses—3,882 killed or wounded exclusive of those killed or wounded on the Malay front, 153 aeroplanes lost, 10 transports sunk and 16 transports damaged, six of which have since resumed service after

completing necessary repairs

Advisers Named for Navy

Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, Mr. Kakichi Takeuchi, Mr. Ryuta Ono, Mr. Iwao Yamazaki, and Mr. Aichiro Fujiyama are appointed advisers to the Department of the Navy.

February 7—In Sumatra, an army air unit in a bombing sortie over Palembang Airfield, destroys either in the air or on the ground a total of 50 enemy planes.

In Burma, the army air force claims 11 enemy planes during a spectacular attack on Mingaladon Airport in Rangoon.

February 8—A group of army warplanes destroys either in the air or on the ground a total of 17 enemy planes during a relentless bombing operation on Palembang Airfield in Sumatra Island.

Land on Singapore Island

February 9—The Japanese Army, crossing Johore Straits in face of stout enemy gunfire at 12:16 a.m., completes occupation of Tengah Airfield on Singapore Island at 7 p.m. after liquidating the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

On the Dutch East Indies front, the naval air force sends out a large formation of planes to attack Batavia, capital of the Dutch colony, and bombs and damages the enemy airfields at Tjililitan, Kabjoran and Tandjoeng Priok, destroying either in the air or on the ground a total of 20 enemy planes.

Macassar Taken

A special landing party of the navy takes full possession of Macassar, a key position in Celebes Island.

In Bismarck Archipelago, a special landing party of the Navy completes occupation of Gasmata on New Britain Island.

Commander Revealed

The Imperial Headquarters announces the name of the supreme commander of the Japanese army focus on the Malay front as Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

February 10—In Borneo, an army unit, after covering about 400 kilometres over an unfavourable terrain from Tanahagrogot completely occupies Banjarmasin.

An army unit after crossing the Salween River in Lower Burma takes possession of Martaban.

Japanese Advance into Singapore City

February 11.— An army contingent fights its way into the city of Singapore.

JAPAN OCCUPIES SINGAPORE¹

THE Japanese army forces on the Malay front succeeded in compelling the enemy troops entrenched in Singapore fortress to surrender unconditionally at 7.50 p.m. on February 15, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters the same day.

Another official announcement at the same time reveals that the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army forces in the southern regions is General Count Hisaichi Terauchi.

¹ Further details of the fall of Singapore will be included as usual in the "War Chronicle" section of the next issue.

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